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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:22:21 ON 16 DEC 2006)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 10:23:15 ON 16 DEC 2006
L1        351936 S INTERFERON?
L2          8974 S ALPHA (1W) 2A
L3         10796 S ALPHA (1W) 2B
L4           934 S L1 (L) L2 (L) L3
L5           823 DUP REM L4 (111 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6           156 S L5 AND PY<2000
L7           104 S L6 AND PY<1998
L8            65 S L7 AND PY<1995
L9             9 S L8 AND PY<1990
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L9 ANSWER 1 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
TI Detection of anti-interferon-alpha 2a antibodies in chronic liver disease.
AU Ikeda Y; Miyake K; Toda G; Yamada H; Yamanaka M; Oka H
PY 1989
SO Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology, (1989 Sep-Oct) Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 411-8.
Journal code: 8607909. ISSN: 0815-9319.
SO Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology, (1989 Sep-Oct) Vol. 4, No. 5, pp. 411-8.
Journal code: 8607909. ISSN: 0815-9319.
AB The occurrence of antibodies to interferon-alpha 2a (anti-IFN-alpha 2a) to recombinant human IFN-alpha 2a was examined in chronic liver disease by a sensitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Naturally occurring IgG and/or IgM anti-IFN-alpha 2a were found in one of 12 cases of chronic persistent hepatitis, four of 18 cases of chronic active hepatitis (CAH),. . . cases of auto-immune CAH and none of 21 normal control subjects. Fifteen patients with viral CAH were treated with recombinant IFN-alpha 2a. Two of them were positive prior to receipt of IFN-alpha 2a and their titres increased after the therapy. Two patients became positive for anti-IFN-alpha 2a after the therapy. Absorption experiments revealed that anti-IFN-alpha 2a cross-reacted with native human leucocyte IFN-alpha and recombinant IFN-alpha 2b but not with recombinant IFN-beta and -gamma. The immunoblotting experiment confirmed the binding of antibodies to IFN. The results of anti-IFN-alpha 2a obtained by antiviral, cytopathic effect assay were in good agreement with those of IgG anti-IFN-alpha 2a, but not with those of IgM antibodies obtained by the ELISA. The ELISA described in the present study is a simple, sensitive and quantitative assay for anti-IFN-alpha 2a. It should be useful in assessing sub-specificities of anti-IFN and provide valuable information to predict the effect of IFN therapy. . .

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
TI Anti-interferon antibodies to interferon-alpha 2b: results of comparative assays and clinical perspective.
AU Spiegel R J; Jacobs S L; Treuhaft M W
PY 1989
SO Journal of interferon research, (1989 Sep) Vol. 9 Suppl 1, pp. S17-24.
Journal code: 8100396. ISSN: 0197-8357.
SO Journal of interferon research, (1989 Sep) Vol. 9 Suppl 1, pp. S17-24.
Journal code: 8100396. ISSN: 0197-8357.
AB Previous studies have reported a low (less than 3%) incidence of anti-interferon (IFN) serum neutralizing antibodies following treatment with IFN-alpha 2b. Since this result contrasts with a higher incidence reported with IFN-alpha 2a, the question has been raised whether differences in assay techniques and patient comparability rather than inherent differences in the molecules. . . patient groups, 151 hairy cell leukemia (HCL) patients and 101 patients with other malignancies, who have received long-term dosing with IFN-alpha 2b, are reported. The sera of both groups were studied before, during and after treatment by various assay methodologies. Utilizing three. . . radioimmunoassay, as utilized in prior reports, demonstrated 99% agreement with a bioassay. Therefore, prior speculation that the assay technique for IFN-alpha 2b might produce a high false-negative rate was disproven. Additionally, the clinical outcome of these patients also failed to demonstrate a. . . relapse. In summary, these new analyses confirm the low (less than 3%) incidence of neutralizing antibody development

following treatment with IFN-alpha 2b and confirm that no high rates of clinical relapse have developed in patients treated with chronic long-term dosing. Assay methodology. . . for the low incidence of antibody formation reported with IFN-alpha 2. Rather, the unique molecular structure and pharmaceutical formulation of IFN-alpha 2b remains the most likely explanation of its minimal antigenicity.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
TI Antibodies to interferon-alpha 2 in patients treated with interferon-alpha 2 for hairy cell leukemia.
AU Bekisz J B; zur Nedden D L; Enterline J C; Zoon K C
PY 1989
SO Journal of interferon research, (1989 Sep) Vol. 9 Suppl 1, pp. S1-7.
Journal code: 8100396. ISSN: 0197-8357.
SO Journal of interferon research, (1989 Sep) Vol. 9 Suppl 1, pp. S1-7.
Journal code: 8100396. ISSN: 0197-8357.
AB Some patients treated with interferon (IFN) have developed antibodies (ABs) to that IFN. We examined the incidence of such ABs in hairy cell leukemia (HCL) patients treated with IFN-alpha 2a and IFN-alpha 2b. In the initial enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) assays, the serum samples were tested against their corresponding IFNs. Of 73 evaluable patients treated with IFN-alpha 2b, 6 patients, who tested negative prior to treatment, were positive by ELISA following treatment with IFN. Two of the samples tested positive in the neutralization assay. Regarding the samples from patients treated with IFN-alpha 2a, 2 of the 44 patients were ELISA positive following IFN treatment (while being negative prior to treatment) and 2 others. . . low incidence of neutralizing and nonneutralizing ABs against IFN-alpha 2 was observed in patients with HCL treated with recombinant DNA-derived IFN-alpha 2a or IFN-alpha 2b. Finally, ABs against these IFNs cross-react by ELISA with several naturally occurring IFN-alpha s.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
TI Cardiac arrhythmia in a CML patient treated with interferons.
AU Lee K H; Gutterman J U; Ali M K; Talpaz M
PY 1989
SO Texas medicine, (1989 Apr) Vol. 85, No. 4, pp. 36-8.
Journal code: 0051012. ISSN: 0040-4470.
SO Texas medicine, (1989 Apr) Vol. 85, No. 4, pp. 36-8.
Journal code: 0051012. ISSN: 0040-4470.
AB . . . a case of a 33-year-old woman who developed episodes of palpitation while receiving weekly alternating doses of daily intramuscular recombinant interferon alpha-2a (rIFN alpha-2a) and recombinant interferon gamma (rIFN gamma) for Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia. The electrocardiogram (ECG) and ambulatory Holter monitoring showed first-degree atrioventricular (A-V). . . block and episodes of junctional tachycardia. The ECG abnormality and palpitation disappeared after discontinuation of therapy. On rechallenge with recombinant interferon alpha-2b (rIFN alpha-2b) alone, there was recurrent palpitation and first-degree A-V block. Subsequent treatment with various doses of rIFN alpha-2b established a dose-response relationship between rIFN alpha-2b and palpitation in our patient. In view of increasing use of rIFNs in the clinical setting, this potential, albeit uncommon,. . .

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
TI Interferon-alpha.

AU Furue H; Mugitani H; Hirota F; Suminaga M
PY 1988
SO Gan to kagaku ryoho. Cancer & chemotherapy, (1988 Apr) Vol. 15, No. 4 Pt 2-1, pp. 797-803. Ref: 41
Journal code: 7810034. ISSN: 0385-0684.
SO Gan to kagaku ryoho. Cancer & chemotherapy, (1988 Apr) Vol. 15, No. 4 Pt 2-1, pp. 797-803. Ref: 41
Journal code: 7810034. ISSN: 0385-0684.
AB Among interferon (IFN)-alpha, beta, gamma, there are no differences in its clinical effects and toxicities. As to IFN-alpha, there are leukocyte IFN, lymphoblastoid IFN, recombinant IFN-alpha 2a, 2b, and 2c. Now we have largely completed the process of surveying for anticancer effects over the broad range of malignancies.. . .

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
TI Epitope localization of a monoclonal antibody, LO-22, with broad specificity for interferon-alpha subtypes.
AU Meager A; Berg K
PY 1986
SO Journal of interferon research, (1986 Dec) Vol. 6, No. 6, pp. 729-36.
Journal code: 8100396. ISSN: 0197-8357.
SO Journal of interferon research, (1986 Dec) Vol. 6, No. 6, pp. 729-36.
Journal code: 8100396. ISSN: 0197-8357.
AB A murine monoclonal antibody, LO-22, with broad cross-reactivity to human interferon-alpha (HuIFN-alpha) subtypes and some animal IFN-alpha species was found to bind less efficiently to IFN-alpha A (IFN-alpha 2a). In contrast, LO-22 bound strongly to IFN-alpha 2 (IFN-alpha 2b) and IFN-alpha 2C (IFN-alpha 2c) which differ by one or two amino acids, respectively, from IFN-alpha A; the latter has. . .

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Suppression of HBsAg production in PLC/PRF/5 cells by human interferon products
AU Koike, Kaori; Yoshida, Masanori; Ueno, Hayao; Matsuda, Shinobu
PY 1989
SO Kanzo (1989), 30(10), 1470-6
CODEN: KNZOAU; ISSN: 0451-4203
SO Kanzo (1989), 30(10), 1470-6
CODEN: KNZOAU; ISSN: 0451-4203
AB The suppressive effect of human interferon (IFN) products, com. available in Japan, on the production of hepatitis B virus surface antigen (HBsAg) was investigated comparatively with. . . PLC/PRF/5 human primary hepatocellular carcinoma cell line which proliferated in vitro, releasing HBsAg and α-fetoprotein (AFP). Four kinds of human interferon products, recombinant IFN-.alpha.2a 18 million IU (IU), lymphoblastoid IFN-α 6 million IU, fibroblast IFN-β 3 million IU, and recombinant IFN-. alpha.2b 10 million IU, were tested. All IFN products clearly suppressed the production of HBsAg controlled by hepatitis B viral gene. . .

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Localization of the receptor binding site of IFN-α2b
AU Siemers, Ross; Hensley, Lucinda; Ozer, Howard
PY 1988
SO Journal of Immunology (1988), 141(5), 1550-5
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
SO Journal of Immunology (1988), 141(5), 1550-5
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
AB The receptor binding site of interferon-α (IFN-α) is not precisely known. To further characterize this site monoclonal

antibodies against IFN-.alpha.2b were selected that block the binding of radiolabeled IFN-.alpha.2b to its cell surface receptor. These antibodies also neutralized the anti-viral and anti-proliferative properties of IFN-.alpha.2b. A subset of these antibodies (group 1) do not recognize IFN-.alpha .2a, either in solid-phase immunoassays or functional assays, whereas a second subset (group 2), with no cross-reactivity with group 1, recognizes both IFN-α subtypes. Because IFN-. alpha. 2b and IFN-.alpha.2a differ by only α Arg23-Lys23 substitution, group 1 antibodies must recognize an epitope within the receptor binding region of IFN-.alpha.2b that includes Arg23. Group 2 antibodies recognize a sep. and distinct epitope within the binding site that does not include. . .

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI The binding activity of recombinant human interferon alpha-2a to its receptor on FL cells
AU Niiyama, Yasuhiko; Ikeyama, Shuuichi; Takaoki, Muneo; Matsuda, Sinobu
PY 1987
SO Uirusu (1987), 37(1), 121-5
CODEN: UIRUAF; ISSN: 0042-6857
SO Uirusu (1987), 37(1), 121-5
CODEN: UIRUAF; ISSN: 0042-6857
AB The binding activity of purified and 125I-labeled recombinant human interferon .alpha.-2a (rIFN.alpha.-2a) to FL cells was studied. The number of receptors per cell and the binding constant were estimated as 1.7 + 103 and 9.1 + 1010 M-1, resp. These values are similar to those reported for natural human interferon α (nIFNα) and for recombinant human INF. alpha.-2b. Unlabeled rIFN.alpha.-2a and unlabeled nIFNα produced in human leukocytes inhibited the binding of 125I-labeled rIFN.alpha.-2a to a similar degree. Apparently, rIFN.alpha.-2a binds to the same cell-receptors as those for nIFNα and the binding activities of the 2 are similar.